

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED
SITE AND UTILITY UPGRADE ACTIVITIES
TO SUPPORT THE
NATIONAL SCOUT JAMBOREE**

**Boy Scouts of America
U. S. Army, Fort A. P. Hill
Bowling Green, Virginia**



November 2008



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Environmental Assessment
Boy Scouts of America
U. S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill
Site and Utility Upgrade Activities to Support
the
2010 National Scout Jamboree

November 2008

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Finding of No Significant Impact
Site and Utility Upgrade Activities to Support the
2010 National Scout Jamboree
Boy Scouts of America
U. S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) proposes to perform a series of site and utility upgrade activities at the National Scout Jamboree (NSJ) site on U. S. Army Garrison, Fort A. P. Hill in Caroline County, Virginia.

The purpose for the upgrade activities would be to support the 2010 NSJ which coincides with the 100th Anniversary of Scouting in the United States. Upgrades would include extending water and sewer lines, expanding restrooms, expanding and refurbishing asphalt pads and enhancing swimming pool and beach areas. These activities are desired to support and accommodate over 275,000 scouts, leaders, volunteers and guests during the 10 day Jamboree period in July and August 2010. Capital improvements have been made on the leased NSJ site every four years since 1981, and to maintain these capital improvements some refurbishing and repair may be necessary. To expand the NSJ to accommodate as many Scouts, leaders, volunteers and guests who wish to attend, upgrades and enhancements are desired.

The BSA proposes to reconfigure Subcamps 14 and 20 in order to add Subcamp 21 to the Heth Area. Water and sewer would be extended to Subcamp 21 along existing lines using above ground water lines. The BSA is proposing to create a series of restroom hubs in Subcamps and in centrally located areas of the NSJ site in order to decrease the need for chemical toilets. Restroom trailers would be parked over pre-existing water and sewer lines and would also contain a drinking water point and a shade tent for the participants. Rappahannock Electrical Cooperative easement enforcement has required BSA to relocate power poles within the NSJ site. To comply with this request, the BSA proposes to remove or re-route 176 above ground power poles. Approximately 200 tons of asphalt would be used to refurbish or extend existing asphalt pads and to construct new pads in the vicinity of Trading Post B. The BSA is proposing to install two additional above ground, temporary swimming pools for use by the Scouts near Bullock Road. The pools would be installed just prior to the NSJ and then dismantled once the Scouts leave the site. The ten existing shoreline beaches around Travis Lake would be enhanced by clearing fallen trees and debris and adding 300 tons of clean, white beach sand to the sites.

The Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative are the only alternatives to the proposed action described in detail within this Environmental Assessment (EA). The Preferred Alternative was the only one which met the screening criteria established by the BSA. The No Action Alternative would mean these upgrade activities would not be carried out on the NSJ site. This alternative was reviewed and rejected because it did not meet the screening criteria and provide necessary support to the NSJ.

Overall, implementation of the proposed action would have no significant impact on the resources evaluated. Insignificant impacts may be incurred temporarily on air and water quality during minor land disturbing activities, such as site grading. Temporary air emissions would be controlled through the use of road wetting and use of designated site entrances. Some localized and temporary noise impacts would occur from equipment operation; however, the disturbance is proposed for an area currently used for military training. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for areas of land disturbance greater than 2500 square feet would be implemented in accordance with state regulations under the guidance of the Fort A. P. Hill Environmental Division. Stormwater management practices required by the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) would be implemented.

This EA concludes that, with the implementation of the plans and best management practices as described above, the proposed action would have no significant impacts on the quality of the physical and human environment at Fort A. P. Hill. In accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the BSA and Fort A. P. Hill issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for this proposed action, and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be prepared. This Environmental Assessment is available for public review at the Environmental Office in the Directorate of Public Works, Fort A. P. Hill, Virginia. It is also available for review on the Fort A. P. Hill website <http://www.aphill.army.mil/sites/directorates/ea.asp>. Interested parties are invited to submit written comments for consideration on or before 30 days after publication of this notice to **Luther Tankersley, Engineer Service Team Leader, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 W. Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, Texas 75015.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), its implementing regulations published by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR 1500-1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 which implements NEPA for the Army. Under NEPA, federal agencies are required to consider the environmental consequences of proposed actions. Environmental consequences of proposed actions can be considered through the use of a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), an EA, or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to 32 CFR Part 651, as appropriate, depending on the level of significance of the environmental impacts of the proposed actions. In this case, due to the federal (Department of the Army) lease between Fort A. P. Hill and the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), NEPA must be done and an EA was determined to be the most appropriate level of documentation.

This EA provides NEPA analysis and documentation for the proposed action, which is to perform a series of site and utility upgrade activities in support of the 2010 National Scout Jamboree (NSJ) at Fort A. P. Hill.

PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose for the site and utility upgrade activities would be to support the 2010 NSJ which coincides with the 100th Anniversary of Scouting in the United States. Proposed upgrades including extended water and sewer lines, expanded restrooms, asphalt pad refurbishment and expansion, and enhanced swimming pool and beach areas are needed to support and accommodate a large number of scouts and guests. Capital improvements have been made on the leased site every four years since 1981 and to maintain these capital improvements some repair and refurbishing of the site are necessary. To expand the NSJ to accommodate as many scouts, leaders, volunteers and guests who wish to attend, additional upgrades and enhancements are necessary.

PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action covered in this EA deals with site and utility upgrades on the BSA Jamboree site. The BSA proposes to reconfigure Subcamps 14 and 20 to add Subcamp 21 to the same vicinity of Heth Area. Water and sewer lines may be extended to Subcamp 21 along existing lines using above ground water lines.

The BSA is proposing to create a series of restroom hubs in each Subcamp and in centrally located areas of the NSJ site in order to improve servicing of the chemical toilets. Restroom facilities would consist of contracted rolling stock trailers which would be parked over pre-existing water and sewer lines and would also contain a drinking water point and a shade tent for the participants. These trailers would be connected to existing electricity, water and sewer using above ground lines.

Rappahannock Electrical Cooperative easement enforcement has required BSA to relocate power poles within the NSJ site. To comply with this enforcement, the BSA proposes to remove or re-route 176 above ground power poles.

Approximately 200 tons of asphalt would be placed on the NSJ site to refurbish or extend existing asphalt pads and to construct new pads in the vicinity of Trading Post B and where they may be necessary to create restroom facility hubs or watering points for the Scouts.

The BSA is proposing to install two additional swimming pools for use by the Scouts near Bullock Road not far from where the existing pools are located. The pools would be above ground temporary structures, located side by side, installed just prior to the NSJ and then dismantled once the Scouts leave the site.

Travis Lake shoreline beaches would be enhanced with approximately 300 tons of clean, white beach sand. Fallen trees and debris would be removed and beaches would be graded to prepare the ten beach sites.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative are the only alternatives to the proposed action described in detail within this EA. The Preferred Alternative, which is the proposed action, is the only one that meets the requirements of the BSA to support the NSJ allowing for maximum health and safety of the participants and continued growth of the event. The No Action Alternative serves as a benchmark against which the Preferred Alternative can be evaluated. For this analysis, the No Action Alternative is defined as using the land area as it currently exists and not performing any site or utility upgrade activities before the Jamboree is held.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

Consideration was given to not re-configuring Subcamps 14 and 20 into three subcamps which would create Subcamp 21. Because of overcrowding during the 2005 NSJ, security was compromised and the kitchen tents and troop areas could not comfortably handle the number of participants. Not forming Subcamp 21 was considered non-viable and was rejected from further consideration.

Consideration was given to not creating hubs of restrooms on the NSJ site. While the hub of restrooms would not totally eliminate the need for free-standing chemical toilets, the number of these toilets could be decreased. If the number of chemical toilets on site could be decreased, safety would increase because the pump and haul trucks would not need to travel as extensively over the NSJ site. Not providing the restroom hubs was considered non-viable and was rejected from further consideration.

Consideration was given to not re-locating or removing power poles from easements. This alternative was not feasible because it did not meet the requirements of Rappahannock Electric Cooperative which maintains the power lines on Fort A. P. Hill.

1 Consideration was given to not installing new asphalt pads or refurbishing pre-existing asphalt
2 pads on the NSJ site. Pre-existing pads should be maintained or the capital investment made by
3 the BSA on the Jamboree site would be degraded. Not performing maintenance or upgrading the
4 site was considered non-feasible and was rejected from further consideration.

5 Consideration was given to placing the two additional swimming pools in Longstreet Camp and
6 in the Mahone Area. Placing the two additional pools in the Davis Camp adjacent to the
7 existing swimming pools minimizes environmental impact by keeping the site grading in one
8 area rather than two separate areas. Consideration was also given to not installing two additional
9 pools and instead decreasing the amount of time the Scouts could spend in the pool or decreasing
10 the number of Scouts which could use the pools. By decreasing the time, some scouts would not
11 be given the opportunity to snorkel, SCUBA or swim which they may otherwise never be able to
12 do. Elimination of the two additional pools was considered non-viable and was rejected from
13 further consideration

14 ***ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES***

15 The EA evaluates potential environmental consequences of implementing the proposed action
16 and the No Action Alternative. Implementation of the proposed action, the BSA's Preferred
17 Alternative, would mean that site and utility upgrades would occur on Fort A. P. Hill. Overall,
18 implementation of the proposed action would have no significant impact on the resources
19 evaluated, including: land use, noise, soils, water resources including wetlands, biological
20 resources including vegetation and threatened and endangered species, cultural resources,
21 socioeconomics and environmental justice/protection of children, infrastructure and hazardous
22 materials/wastes. Insignificant impacts may be incurred temporarily on air and water quality
23 during site grading, asphalt pouring and utility upgrades. Temporary air emissions would be
24 controlled through the use of standard construction practices such as dust wetting and use of
25 designated construction entrances. Some noise impacts would occur during heavy equipment
26 operations; however, the NSJ site experiences noise during military training exercises.
27 Stormwater management practices required by the Virginia Stormwater Management Program
28 (VSMP) would be implemented, and the BSA would apply for a general permit for storm water
29 discharges prior to site work. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan would be completed for
30 any land disturbance greater than 2500 square feet and implemented in accordance with state
31 regulations under the guidance of the Fort A. P. Hill Environmental Division.

32 Implementation of the No Action Alternative would mean continuation of existing conditions on
33 the NSJ site located at Fort A. P. Hill. Under the No Action Alternative, no site or utility
34 upgrades would occur in the Jamboree area.

35 ***CONCLUSIONS***

36 Implementation of the proposed action would not result in significant impacts to the physical or
37 human environment of Fort A. P. Hill. Insignificant impacts would be managed through the use
38 of best management practices. Based upon the findings and conclusions within this EA, issuance
39 of a Finding of No Significant Impact would be appropriate and an Environmental Impact
40 Statement would not be prepared.

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SECTION 1.0

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 Introduction and Scope of the Document

The BSA is proposing a series of site and utility upgrade activities in support of the NSJ proposed to be held on Fort A. P. Hill during July-August 2010. This EA identifies, reviews and evaluates the environmental impacts of these upgrade activities on Fort A. P. Hill and of the No Action Alternative. The proposal to hold the NSJ on Fort A. P. Hill is covered in a separate EA. This EA only considers the proposed upgrade operations and assumes the NSJ would be held on Fort A. P. Hill which is the BSA's Preferred Alternative as stated in the NSJ EA.

This EA is prepared in accordance with the NEPA of 1969, its implementing regulations published by the CEQ (40 CFR 1500-1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 which implements NEPA for the Army. Pursuant to NEPA, federal agencies are required to consider the environmental consequences of their proposed actions. NEPA typically applies when the federal agency is the proponent of the action or where federal funds are involved in the action. In this case, the action is the Army's action to outgrant (by license) the 2,200-acre site to the BSA for the set up, operation and dismantling of the 2010 NSJ at Fort A. P. Hill; therefore, NEPA must be completed and an EA was determined to be the most appropriate level of documentation

1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.2.1 Background

Fort A. P. Hill is situated within the boundaries of Caroline County, Virginia, along the I-95 corridor and astride U. S. Route 301 (Figure 1). The post is 20 miles southeast of Fredericksburg and is situated roughly midway between Richmond, Virginia, and the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The installation rests on the upper Atlantic Coastal Plain and in the watersheds of the Rappahannock and Mattaponi Rivers. Fort A. P. Hill's terrain consists of rolling hills with some low areas and wetlands throughout post. Most of the installation is forested with wooded areas containing both hardwood and coniferous trees. U. S. Route 301 divides the post into northern and southern sections, allowing maneuver and range operations to occur simultaneously. The northwest portion of the post is dedicated to maneuver operations and the southeast portion contains a 27,000-acre modern range facility and impact area. To the south and west, the installation is bordered by forest, farmland, and the town of Bowling Green. Forests, farmland, and the town of Port Royal lie to the east and north. Fort A.P. Hill provides realistic joint and combined arms training, logistics and support, enabling America's Defense Forces to win in the 21st Century operational environment. Fort A. P. Hill maintains an all-purpose, year-round, training facility that serves Active, Reserve, and National Guard troops of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, as well as personnel from other government agencies.

The BSA is one of the nation's largest and most prominent values-based youth development organizations. Scouting began in England in 1907 based on Robert S. S. Baden-Powell's ideas and book *Scouting for Boys*. The book and program proved to have universal appeal for boys and quickly spread worldwide. Some aspects of the program vary around the world, but the principles of the Scout Promise and Law unite the world brotherhood of Scouting and prepare boys for adulthood in today's world. There are currently more than 4 million members in the U. S. and 25 million members world-wide. The BSA of the U. S. has had 111 million members since inception in 1910. The BSA provides a program for young people that builds character, trains them in the responsibilities of participating citizenship, and develops personal fitness.

1.2.2 Purpose

The purpose for the site and utility upgrade activities would be to support the 2010 NSJ which coincides with the 100th Anniversary of Scouting in the United States. The NSJ has grown each year since the first one held in 1937 in Washington, D.C. Over 27,000 scouts and leaders attended this first U. S. Jamboree. The anticipated attendance for the 2010 Jamboree is over 45,000 Scouts, leaders and volunteers and over 275,000 guests. Proposed upgrades including extended water and sewer lines, expanded restrooms, asphalt pad refurbishment and enhanced swimming pool and beach areas are needed to support and accommodate this large number of scouts and guests.

1.2.3 Need

The need for the upgrades is to enhance and maintain the lands and support structures which have been leased from the Department of the Army for NSJ activities over the past 40 years. Capital improvements have been made on the leased site each four years since 1981 and to maintain these capital improvements, some refurbishing and enhancements of the site are necessary. To expand the NSJ to accommodate as many scouts, leaders, volunteers and guests who wish to attend, additional upgrades and enhancements are desired.

1.3 Scope of the Document

This EA is limited to assessing the effects of upgrade activities within the federally leased NSJ site on Fort A. P. Hill on the following environmental resources: land use, air quality, noise, soils and vegetation, water resources including wetlands, biological resources including on-site vegetation and threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, socioeconomics, environmental justice, infrastructure, and hazardous/regulated materials/wastes. Any potential cumulative and secondary impacts associated with this project are also analyzed. Proposed best management practices to minimize environmental impact are provided.

1.4 Interagency Coordination and Review and Public Comment Period

The preparation of this EA was coordinated with appropriate federal, state and local agencies. Copies of agency correspondence are provided in Appendix B. In addition, agency and public input will be obtained during a public comment period. The initial public comment period will be held following completion of the draft EA. Comments submitted by agencies, organizations

- 1 and members of the public on the proposed action or EA will be considered. If the EA concludes
- 2 that there are no significant impacts, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued.

SECTION 2.0

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION ACTIVITIES

The overall proposed action activities evaluated by this EA include a series of site and utility upgrades to enhance and provide maintenance for the existing Jamboree site on Fort A. P. Hill. These activities have been proposed by the BSA. This EA does not evaluate the actual 2010 NSJ operations.

The BSA proposes to reconfigure Subcamps 14 and 20 to add Subcamp 21 to the Heth Area. During the 2005 Jamboree, it was determined that too many tents and Scouts were located in Subcamp 20. Because of over crowding, it was difficult to support and provide security for the almost 3,000 boys which were camped in Subcamp 20. The proposed break-down of these subcamps after reconfiguration would include: Subcamp 14 would provide tent spaces for approximately 2,110; Subcamp 20 would provide tent spaces for approximately 2,080; and Subcamp 21 would provide tent spaces for approximately 2,150. Water and sewer may be extended to Subcamp 21 along from existing lines which run off of A. P. Hill Drive into the Heth Area. No clearing, grubbing next to or trenching is anticipated for this water and sewer extension. Above ground water lines would be used and would be located in existing open areas.

The BSA is proposing to create a series of restroom hubs in each Subcamp and in centrally located areas of the NSJ site. Currently there are plans for 700 chemical toilets to be located throughout the Jamboree site. These restroom hubs would consist of approximately 300 rolling stock trailers parked over top of pre-existing water and sewer lines. Each restroom trailer would have toilet and shower facilities and would need power and plumbing hook-ups. Power lines would be run to the trailers using above ground extension cords leading from a power panel. Hook-ups for water and sewer would be above ground rather than require trenching. Where no hook-up is available, the trailer would contain storage tanks for water and collecting sewage. These hubs would consolidate and decrease the need for so many individual chemical toilets. These hubs would also contain a water point for drinking water and a tent for shade. Trailers are temporary and will be supplied by vendors for the term of the NSJ. The BSA also will award a contract with a pump and haul service to empty the chemical toilets on a daily basis during the Jamboree period.

Drinking water points are scattered throughout the existing Jamboree site. During past Jamborees, the Department of the Army has supplied drinking water to the BSA through the use of water buffalos. This equipment would not be available during the 2010 Jamboree. The BSA proposes to provide drinking water points by installing one at each of 15 existing fire hydrants. No water or sewer line extension would be necessary. The water point would hook-up to the fire hydrant.

Over the past seven Jamborees held at Fort A. P. Hill, power poles have been added to the site to support NSJ activities. Rappahannock Electrical Cooperative has requested that unnecessary or temporary power poles be removed from easement areas within the NSJ site. To comply with this request, the BSA proposes to remove or re-route 176 power poles. All power lines are above ground. Electricity would still be available throughout the NSJ site. Power would come down a

1 pole and tie into a panel. Extension cords would be run from this panel to the final destination
2 similar to what is seen at a state fair or a traveling circus.

3 Approximately 200 tons of asphalt would be placed on the NSJ site to refurbish or extend
4 existing asphalt pads and to construct new pads in the vicinity of Trading Post B and where they
5 may be necessary to create restroom facility hubs or watering points for the Scouts. Many of
6 these pads are used as a base for tents and other temporary support structures. Older pads need
7 to have a new asphalt surface placed on top of the existing pad to repair cracks which have
8 developed over time. No large scale land disturbance is anticipated prior to laying these asphalt
9 pads; however, some small amount of grading may be necessary to create a level surface.

10 The existing NSJ site has two swimming pools in Davis Camp used continuously during the each
11 day of the Jamboree. The BSA is proposing to install two additional swimming pools for use by
12 the Scouts. These pools would be located along Bullock Road not far from the existing pools.
13 The new swimming pools would be 40 feet by 80 feet in size and four feet deep. The pools
14 would be above ground temporary structures, located side by side, installed just prior to the NSJ
15 and then dismantled once the Scouts leave the site. Each pool would hold 200,000 gallons of
16 water and be filled approximately one month before the Scouts arrive. Pools would be installed
17 above pre-existing water lines. While no large scale grading is anticipated for pool construction
18 and emplacement, some grading would be needed to level the location site. If necessary, soil
19 would be brought in to the swimming pool installation site. No clearing, grubbing or tree
20 removal is planned for the proposed swimming pool sites. When the pools are dismantled the
21 water will be discharged to the sewer system via sewer lines in the vicinity of the pools.

22 The BSA uses Travis Lake for aquatic programs, including swimming and boating, during the
23 NSJ. To enhance the ten lake shore beach areas of Travis Lake, the BSA proposes to clear each
24 beach of fallen trees. Grubbing of remaining stumps may be necessary. The beaches would be
25 graded, and clean, white sand would be added to the pre-existing beach sites. Approximately 30
26 tons of clean sand would be added to each beach.

SECTION 3.0

3.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

3.1 Alternatives Development

For proposed actions that require preparation of an EA, Council of Environmental Quality regulations (§1508.9[b]), NEPA (§102[2][E]), and Army regulations (32 CFR Part 651) and policy require that appropriate alternatives for the proposed action be described and evaluated. A reasonable range of alternatives that meet the underlying purpose and need for the proposed action have been analyzed for their environmental impacts to support a fully informed decision by the decision-maker. This EA includes an evaluation of the No Action Alternative as a reference for the comparison of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed action. Additionally, this EA identified any alternatives eliminated from detailed analysis and indicated the reasons for their elimination. Only the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative were considered by the BSA and Fort A. P. Hill as part of the NEPA process. Each alternative was considered for meeting the purpose and need, cost and impact to the human and natural environment. Alternatives which did not meet the screening criteria established were not considered throughout the EA.

3.2 Screening Criteria

Activities to maintain and upgrade pre-existing Jamboree areas were determined necessary for a successful 2010 NSJ. The only screening criteria established by BSA for the proposed upgrade activities included the improvement and maintenance of the pre-existing Jamboree site on Fort A. P. Hill and to allow for continued growth and expansion of the NSJ. The environmental impact of the 2010 NSJ operations is being covered under a separate EA document.

3.3 Preferred Alternative, Site and Utility Upgrade Activities

The description of the proposed activities presented in Section 2.0 is the BSA's Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative would implement the site and utility upgrade activities proposed by the BSA and explained in Section 2.0, Proposed Action. This alternative meets the screening criteria provided in Section 3.2, and is the only alternative evaluated throughout this EA. This alternative involves impacting the 2,200 acres located on Fort A. P. Hill which have been leased every four years by the BSA since 1981. Figure 2 shows the location of the NSJ site.

3.2 Alternatives Considered and Rejected

The alternatives to individual site and utility upgrades were given consideration.

Consideration was given to not re-configuring Subcamps 14 and 20 into three subcamps which would create Subcamp 21. At the 2005 NSJ, Subcamp 14 housed 2,080 scouts and leaders and Subcamp 20 housed 2,920 Scouts and leaders. Because of these numbers, security was

1 compromised and the kitchen tents and troop areas were overcrowded. The new Subcamp 21 in
2 the Heth Area would allow for a more equal spacing of Scouts and supporting tents. Subcamp
3 14, 20 and 21 headquarters and kitchen tents would be located on top of pre-existing water and
4 sewer lines to minimize environmental impact. Not forming Subcamp 21 was considered non-
5 viable and was rejected from further consideration.

6 Consideration was given to not creating hubs of restrooms on the NSJ site. The use of a number
7 of restroom trailers in one location rather than chemical toilets spread throughout the Jamboree
8 area would provide convenience and comfort for the boys because these restrooms would be air
9 conditioned, each would contain a water point, and would more easily be patrolled by security.
10 If the number of chemical toilets on site could be decreased, safety would increase because the
11 pump and haul trucks would not need to travel as extensively over the NSJ site. While the hub
12 of restrooms would not totally eliminate the need for free-standing chemical toilets, the number
13 of these toilets could be decreased. The restroom trailers would be parked on top of pre-existing
14 water and sewer lines to minimize environmental impact. Not providing the restroom hubs was
15 considered non-viable and was rejected from further consideration.

16 Consideration was given to not re-locating or removing power poles from easements. This
17 alternative was not feasible because it did not meet the requirements of Rappahannock Electric
18 Cooperative which maintains the power lines on Fort A. P. Hill.

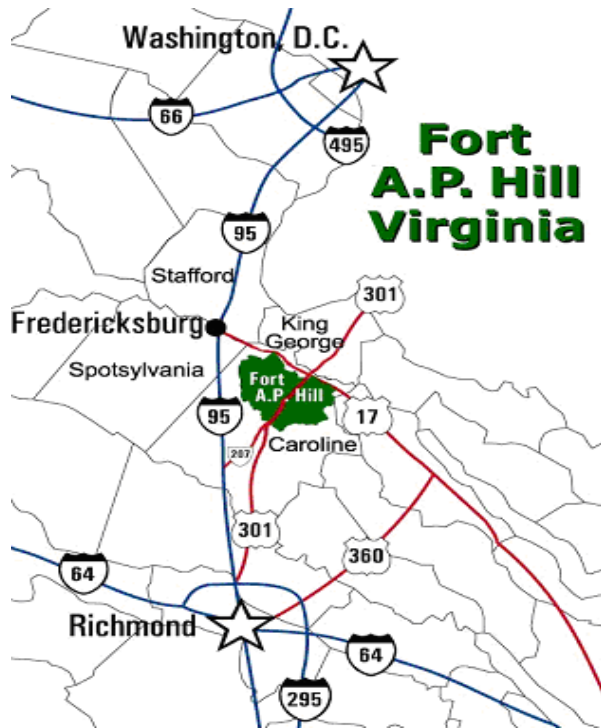
19 Consideration was given to not installing new asphalt pads or refurbishing pre-existing asphalt
20 pads on the NSJ site. New asphalt pads are needed to support the continuing growth of the NSJ.
21 Pre-existing pads must be maintained or the capital investment made by the BSA on the
22 Jamboree site would be degraded. Minimal site grading is anticipated due to asphaltting
23 operations. Not performing maintenance or upgrading the site was considered non-feasible and
24 was rejected from further consideration.

25 Consideration was given to placing the two additional swimming pools in Longstreet Camp and
26 in the Mahone Area. Placing the two additional pools in the Davis Camp adjacent to the
27 existing swimming pools minimizes environmental impact to the site by keeping the site grading
28 in one area rather than two separate areas. Pool use is heavy during the Jamboree period;
29 keeping the pools in the Davis Camp would reduce pedestrian traffic of the boys and other
30 participants around the pool area. Consideration was also given to not installing two additional
31 pools and instead decreasing the amount of time the Scouts could spend in the pool or decreasing
32 the number of Scouts which could use the pools. By decreasing the time, some scouts would not
33 be given the opportunity to snorkel, SCUBA or swim which they may otherwise never be able to
34 do. Due to the continuing expansion of the NSJ, elimination of the two additional pools was
35 considered non-viable and was rejected from further consideration.

36 **3.5 No Action Alternative**

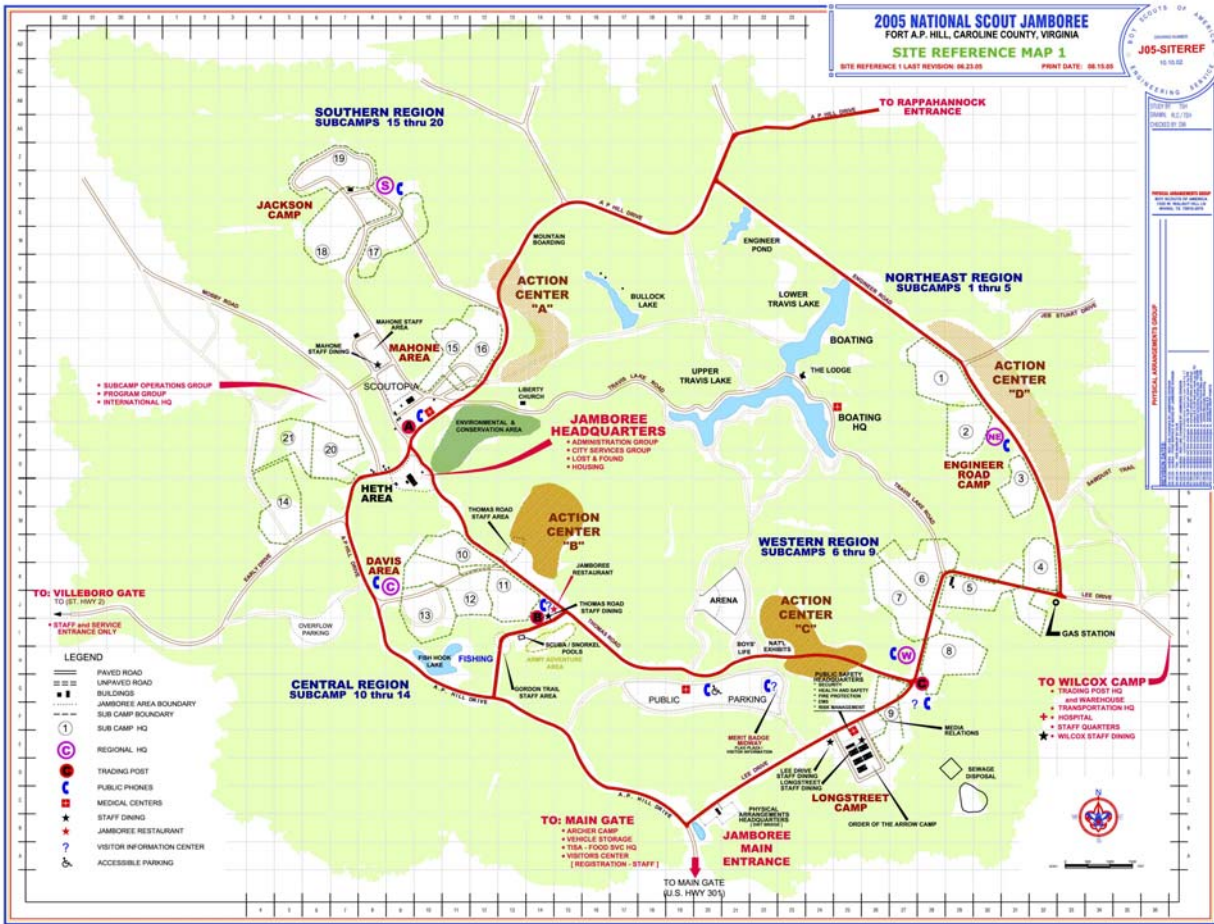
37 Under the No Action Alternative, no upgrades would be done at Fort A. P. Hill. The No Action
38 Alternative would be expected to have a negative impact on success of the NSJ, but would
39 eliminate the potential environmental impacts associated with upgrade of the Jamboree site on
40 Fort A. P. Hill. The land on the proposed Jamboree site would continue to be used as is and the
41 existing conditions of the affected environment would not change under the No Action

1 Alternative. These baseline environmental conditions are described in Section 4.0 of this EA and
2 serve as a benchmark for the evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed action. CEQ
3 regulations and 32 CFR Part 651 require consideration of the No Action Alternative.



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2 **Figure 1. Location of Fort A. P. Hill, Caroline County, Virginia**



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2 Figure 2. NSJ Site Location on Fort A. P. Hill

SECTION 4.0

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Location Description

Fort A. P. Hill is a Department of the Army training facility installation located in Caroline County, Virginia, north of the town of Bowling Green. The installation is approximately 76,000 acres in size and is bisected east and west by U. S. Route 301 (Figure 1). The mission of Fort A.P. Hill is to provide realistic joint and combined arms training, logistics and support, enabling America's Defense Forces to win in the 21st Century operational environment. Fort A. P. Hill maintains an all-purpose year-round training facility for the military units assigned to the installation. Active Army, National Guard and Reserve units as well as the Marines and the Navy use the installation for training activities.

The proposed site and utility upgrade activities are within the Fort A. P. Hill federally leased NSJ area northwest of U. S. Route 301. The historical Jamboree site is centrally located within Fort A. P. Hill. A. P. Hill Drive, Lee Drive, Thomas Drive and Engineer Road border the area. Figure 2 provides a location map of the NSJ site on Fort A. P. Hill.

4.2 Land Use

The proposed upgrade activities would take place on the pre-existing Jamboree site on Fort A. P. Hill. This site is composed of 2,200 acres within the training land areas of Fort A. P. Hill northwest of U. S. Route 301. The pre-existing NSJ site is used for, and has historically been used for, military training and encompasses parts of training areas 5A, 5B, 7A, 7B, 7C, 12C, 13A, 13B, 18A, 18C, 22A, and 22B. The majority of the proposed modifications in the NSJ area are in training area 22A and training lands just surrounding 22A. The roadways which approximately surround and provide access to this oval shaped Jamboree site are Lee Drive, Engineer Road, A. P. Hill Drive and Thomas Road. A. P. Hill Drive would provide primary access from the main gate of post to the NSJ site. When not in use for Jamboree activities, these training areas are used to support military training which occurs throughout the year at Fort A. P. Hill.

This site has been leased by the BSA for NSJ use every four years since 1981. Over the past seven Jamborees, the BSA has invested time, money and effort into improving the federally leased site in anticipation of using Fort A. P. Hill for the NSJ over a long time period. While many of the structures such as the tents, trading posts, headquarters, operation command centers, and swimming pools are temporary and are dismantled after the Jamboree is ended, other structures such as the asphalt pads, water points, arena, public safety headquarters and the physical arrangement headquarters are permanent.

4.3 Air Quality

Fort A. P. Hill is located in the Northeastern Virginia Air Quality Control Region. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) has classified Caroline County as an attainment area for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Fort A. P. Hill currently has an air quality, state operating permit for all emissions activities which occur on post.

4.4 Noise

The Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN) has developed land use guidelines, adopted by the Department of Defense, for areas on or near noise producing activities, such as highways, airports and firing ranges. The Army uses these guidelines to designate noise zones for land use planning. Land use guidelines are meant to ensure the compatibility with the noise environment while allowing maximum beneficial use of contiguous property. Fort A. P. Hill has an obligation to the surrounding communities to determine ways to protect both the people living and working adjacent to the installation and the public's investment in the installation and the training which occurs there. Fort A. P. Hill has an installation Environmental Noise Management Plan (ENMP). The ENMP, which applies to all tenants and land lease activities, provides information and recommendations for reducing noise impact during land use as well as land and air training exercises. It also provides noise complaint investigation procedures.

4.5 Soils and Vegetation

4.5.1 Soils

Fort A. P. Hill is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The terrain includes rolling countryside to mostly level plains, interrupted by numerous shallow valleys. The elevation ranges from 10 to 255 feet above mean sea level. The land on the proposed site consists mainly of flat land with gentle slopes to stream valleys and to Travis and Fish Hook lakes. The soils on the proposed site ranges from potentially erodible to highly erodible due to location, soil texture, structure, slope and permeability. Soil types include Kempsville-Emporia-Remlik complex (15 to 50% slopes) on stream slopes, and Kempsville-Emporia complex (2 to 6% slopes) in upland areas.

The Kempsville series consists of very deep well drained soils on coastal plain uplands formed in fluvial sediments. They typically have dark grayish brown and light yellowish brown fine sandy loam surface layers to a depth of 14 inches and sandy loam subsoil. Slopes range from 0 to 50 percent. The Emporia series consists of very deep, well drained soils of the upper coastal plain which formed in loamy and clayey sediments. Typically, these soils have a pale brown loamy fine sand and fine sandy loam surface layer to a depth of 15 inches. The subsoil is sandy clay loam and clay loam. Slopes range from 0 to 50 percent. The Remlik series consists of deep, well drained soils on coastal plain side slopes which formed in sandy and loamy sediments. Typically, these soils have a dark grayish brown loamy sand surface layer to a depth of 3 inches and a subsoil of sandy loam and sandy clay loam. Slopes can range from 2 to 60 percent.

4.5.2 Vegetation

The NSJ site on Fort A. P. Hill is composed mainly of open land and some upland forests. The site has a variety of forest cover conditions ranging from young, pines to mature hardwoods. The pine species present include loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*). The hardwood species present include white oak (*Quercus alba*), a variety of oak species primarily including southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), and scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), yellow-poplar (*Liriodenron tulipifera*), and sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). The most common understory species include American holly (*Ilex opaca*), blueberry (*Vaccinium spp.*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and sweetgum.

4.6 Water Resources.

4.6.1 Surface Water

The NSJ site is bisected by several small intermittent and perennial streams most of which flow into a water body on the site. Turkey Track Creek flows along the southern boundary of the site. Travis Lake, Engineer Pond and Bullocks Pond are located in the northeastern and central parts of the proposed NSJ site. Fish Hook Lake is located in the southwestern part of the site.

4.6.2 Wetlands

Wetlands have been identified and delineated throughout the Fort A.P. Hill installation on the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Survey. Additionally, water quality protection standards have been established for lands adjacent to wetlands and water bodies with perennial flow. Fort A. P. Hill imposes a 100 foot buffer around all wetlands to minimize impacts from erosion or soil disturbance. NWI maps indicate that there may be some wetlands on the pre-existing NSJ site in stream valleys and low areas.

4.6.3 Drinking Water

Drinking water on Fort A. P. Hill is provided by a series of ground-water wells located throughout the installation. These wells are 350 to 500 feet deep and provide approximately 100 to 250 gallons per minute. Shallow groundwater is located 25 to 30 feet below grade throughout Fort A. P. Hill. American Water O&M, Inc., which operates water and sewer lines and provides these services on Fort A. P. Hill, would provide potable water to the Boys Scouts during the NSJ.

4.6.4 Waste Water

There are 33 lift stations located throughout Fort A. P. Hill with additional systems either in design or under construction. Twenty of the lift stations are at located within the main cantonment area. The waste water generated within the main cantonment area flows to gravity collections lines, then on to a lift station where it is pumped to other gravity collection lines and eventually on to the Wilcox Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). The plant is located in the

southeast portion of Fort A. P. Hill. The wastewater collection system in the main cantonment area consists of pipes ranging in size from less than 4 inches to 12 inches. The total length of the pipe is 34 miles with approximately 414 manholes.

There are also equalization basins associated with each pump station in the Davis, DECON, Longstreet, Rodes and Jackson-Mahone areas that provide waste water storage before being transferred to the main treatment facility. The equalization basins are designed to provide storage within the collection system to accommodate peak flows associated with the BSA Jamboree. The equalization basins are designed to be a sideline overflow structure and provide the Class III Reliability assigned under the Wilcox WWTP permit. In addition to treating all the wastewater in the main cantonment area, the Wilcox WWTP also treats all the waste water generated from the Peumansend Creek Regional Jail (PCRJ) complex located approximately one mile northeast of the wastewater treatment plant along Peuman Road. The PCRJ complex is allowed to transfer no more than 50,000 gallons per day for treatment to the WWTP, except during the 10-day BSA Jamboree period. During the BSA Jamboree, the PCRJ is not allowed to transfer any wastewater flows to the WWTP; the jail must haul all flows for off-site treatment.

4.7 Biological Resources

4.7.1 Threatened and Endangered Species

The Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program has conducted surveys throughout the installation. A bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest exists just west of Fish Hook Lake which is in the Davis Area of the NSJ site. There are no known federally threatened or endangered plant or animal species within the areas of proposed upgrades.

4.7.2 Threatened and Endangered Species Potential Habitat

The Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program has conducted surveys throughout the installation. There are no known federally threatened or endangered plant or animal species habitats located within the proposed area of site or utility upgrades.

4.8 Cultural Resources

4.8.1 Archaeological Sites

Over 50 archeological sites at Fort A.P. Hill have been identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Future archeological surveys are planned throughout the installation.

One archaeological site, 44CE0550, has been identified within the Rodes Camp area of the NSJ. This cultural resources site has surface deposits that include building foundations. The surface deposits suggest the possibility of intact subsurface features and/or deposits.

4.8.2 Architectural Resources

Two architectural resources at Fort A.P. Hill have been identified as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The National Register-eligible architectural resources include one individual structure, Liberty Church, and one historic district, the Travis Lake District. Liberty Church and the Travis Lake District, including the Lodge and other contributing structures, exist within the boundaries of the NSJ site.

4.10 Socioeconomic Resources

4.10.1 Demographics

Caroline County is located in the rapidly growing I-95 urban corridor, separating two major metropolitan statistical areas (MSA): the Baltimore-Washington MSA comprising a population in excess of 2,407,400 (Virginia portion only, 2005) and the Richmond-Petersburg MSA encompassing a population of nearly 1,167,500 (2005). Caroline County is part of the Fredericksburg Region, which was the fastest growing area in the state between 1980 and 1990, in terms of population and job creation. The Fredericksburg Region contains a population in excess of 215,000 (2000). As the southernmost locality in the Fredericksburg Region, Caroline County draws from both the Fredericksburg and Greater Richmond regional labor markets.

4.10.2 Economy

Historically, Caroline County's major private industries have been tied directly to natural resources. These include agriculture and forestry products and nearly 51,604 acres of farmland. Principal crops are soybeans, wheat, barley and corn. There are over 261,700 acres of commercial forestland, which predominantly include loblolly pine, short leaf pine, oak and hickory. Significant mineral resources within the county include sand, gravel, clay, mica and beryl. In addition to the expansion of some resource-based industries, Caroline County is seeing a new wave of activity from a variety of businesses and industries, and growth in Caroline County has significantly changed in recent years.

The population areas surrounding Fort A. P. Hill tend to have lower incomes than Virginia residents as a whole; however, this fact most likely reflects the rural nature of the county and the lag in growth compared to its more rapidly urbanizing neighbors such as Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties.

4.10.3 Protection of Children

Executive Order 13045 seeks to protect children from disproportionately incurring environmental health or safety risks that might arise as a result of installation policies, procedures, programs, activities and standards. The training lands and ranges of Fort A. P. Hill are restricted to authorized personnel only and access is limited, excluding the entry of unauthorized adults and children.

4.11 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, requires Federal agencies to identify and address disproportionate adverse effects of their programs, policies and activities on minority and low-income populations.

The Region of Influence (ROI) for this proposed action lies within the confines of Fort A. P. Hill. The proposed action applies only to activities that lie within the installation boundaries and has no applicability to resources that are located on lands outside Fort A. P. Hill. No low income or minority populations exist on the installation or immediately adjacent to the proposed land disturbance and utility upgrade sites.

4.12 Infrastructure and Utilities

Existing infrastructure on the Jamboree site consists of paved and gravel roads and unimproved trails. Major roadways include A. P. Hill Drive, Lee Drive, and Engineer Road. Other roads entering into the Jamboree area include JEB Stuart, Mosby Drive and Early Drive. Secondary roads which run through the NSJ site include Thomas Road, Travis Lake Road and Peuman Road.

Utilities, including water, sewer, power, and communications lines, exist along each of the major roadways. Utility hook-ups used during previous Jamboree periods also currently exist on the NSJ site. Water and sewer is available for each Subcamp Headquarters and each water point.

4.13 Hazardous Materials/Wastes

4.13.1 Hazardous Materials/Wastes

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes used and generated on Fort A. P. Hill are handled within the guidelines of Army regulations and any other applicable state and local laws and regulations. Hazardous wastes are not and will not be generated, stored or disposed of in the Jamboree area. Fort A. P. Hill has an on-going contract for collection and disposal of any regulated and hazardous waste generated on the installation. Fort A. P. Hill follows Department of the Army pollution prevention and recycling methods wherever applicable.

4.13.2 Regulated Materials/Wastes

Current training operations within the areas proposed for the site and utility upgrades do not include generation, storage or disposal of regulated materials/waste. Fort A. P. Hill currently has a contract for collection and disposal of regulated waste generated on post.

SECTION 5.0

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

5.1 Land Use

5.1.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

The NSJ site is currently part of the Fort A. P. Hill training lands. While the proposed action would be different from activities conducted during military training operations, the use of the land would be similar in nature to those conducted throughout Fort A. P. Hill. Construction equipment, vehicles and movement of labor staff, equipment and supplies is conducted throughout the installation during on-going property maintenance and upgrade activities. No significant impact to land use is anticipated due to the proposed upgrade activities.

5.1.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to land use because the proposed action would not occur.

5.2 Air Quality

5.2.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Air impacts from the proposed action would include short-term, temporary emissions from construction and contractor vehicles, and possible fugitive dust from vehicle movement and some soil disturbance during site grading for the pools, beaches and the asphalt pads. During upgrade operations, all fugitive dust would be kept at a minimum using control methods recommended under the Virginia Air Quality Regulations, such as wetting roadways and using designated site entrances. Dust would also be minimized through the use of operational controls such as limiting vehicle speed.

No significant effects to air quality are anticipated due to the proposed action.

5.2.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to air quality because no upgrades would occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.3 Noise

5.3.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Noise generated within the NSJ area during upgrade activities would be short-term and localized. Noise producing activities would include use of construction equipment and vehicle movement. The majority of the proposed site work would occur during day time hours (6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.). Noise is anticipated to be equivalent to the noise experienced in this area currently from on-going training activities. No significant effects from noise are anticipated by proposed activities.

5.3.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no noise impact because upgrades would not occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.4 Soils and Vegetation

5.4.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Any land disturbance greater than 2,500 square feet requires both an Erosion & Sediment (E&S) Control Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These two plans would be developed and implemented in accordance with the Virginia E&S Control Law and Regulations, the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) and the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department (CBLAD) Regulations.

No clearing, grubbing, tree removal or trenching is proposed for extension of water lines into Subcamp areas, hook-up of water to proposed restroom trailers or creation of new drinking water points at existing fire hydrants. Soil would be graded as necessary to install the new temporary swimming pools. Some grading may be necessary to install proposed new asphalt pads or to extend or refurbish existing asphalt pads. Some grading may be done before and after replacing sand on the Travis Lake Beaches. An E&S Control Plan and a SWPPP would be completed prior to any land disturbing activities and reviewed and approved by the Fort A. P. Hill Environmental Division. No significant effects to soils and vegetation are anticipated by proposed upgrade activities.

5.4.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to vegetation because the proposed action would not occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.5 Water Resources

5.5.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

As stated in Section 5.4.1, the BSA would prepare and implement an E&S Control Plan and a SWPPP in accordance with the VSMP and the CBLAD Regulations for any land disturbance greater than 2500 square feet. Stormwater management practices required by the VSMP would be implemented, and the BSA would apply for a general permit for storm water discharges prior to operations, as necessary. After activities are completed, natural infiltration would be used for storm water drainage. Sheet flow would drain into graded channels along the roads and flow across the site footprint.

According to the NWI map, the majority of the NSJ site is non-wetland. None of the proposed activities are planned for areas identified as a wetland. While all currently proposed upgrade activities would occur outside of wetlands areas, any change in plans would be reviewed by the Environmental Division of Fort A. P. Hill and a wetlands delineation would be conducted, if necessary.

Water and sewer line extensions would be from existing lines which run into the NSJ site. Each hook-up into an existing water line would require a back flow prevention device to protect the quality of the water. The re-configured Headquarters for Subcamps 14, 20 and 21 and the proposed restroom hubs would be located over pre-existing water and sewer lines.

No proposed upgrades are expected to impact groundwater levels. To protect groundwater from possible spills, contractors would maintain spill control equipment on the site during all proposed activities. There would be no significant impact to groundwater recharge or discharge areas.

No significant effects to water resources are anticipated by proposed upgrade activities.

5.5.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to water resources, including surface water, wetlands, storm water, groundwater and drinking water because the upgrade activities would not occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.6 Biological Resources

5.6.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

The bald eagle nest located just west of Fish Hook Lake is outside of the area of proposed upgrades. No equipment or personnel would enter into the protective buffer Fort A. P. Hill has established around the nest. No other threatened or endangered plant or animal species or habitats have been identified on the NSJ site. No significant effects to biological resources are anticipated by proposed activities.

5.6.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to biological resources because the proposed action would not occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.7 Cultural Resources

5.7.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

No activities requiring a cultural resources survey are anticipated for the proposed 2010 Jamboree site and utility upgrades. Site 44CE0550, located within Rodes Camp is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; however, the BSA would avoid this cultural resource during upgrades. No significant effects to cultural resources are anticipated by proposed activities

5.7.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to cultural resources because the upgrades would not occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.8 Socioeconomic Resources

5.8.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

According to the BSA 2010 NSJ Contracting Plan, about 90 contractors with varying trades would be necessary to complete the improvements. Contractors and equipment involved in upgrades may include but are not limited to laborers, supervisors, general contractors, surveyors, electricians, plumbers, woodworkers, vehicles, rental equipment, supplies, and signage. The BSA would try to hire qualified workers and contractors from the communities within a 50 mile radius of Fort A. P. Hill to minimize costs. The economy of Caroline County, the town of Bowling Green and the cities of Fredericksburg and Richmond would benefit from the hiring of local individuals to perform this work. Data from the Caroline County Department of Economic Development reported that a number of contractors within the county benefited by supplying labor and materials for the two years leading up to the 2005 Jamboree and also for the four to six months after the event. The total amount was in excess of \$1,500,000.

Upgrade operations would be restricted to authorized personnel only; therefore, the proposed action would have no effect on children. There may be a beneficial impact to socioeconomic resources due to the proposed action on Fort A. P. Hill.

5.8.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no impact to socioeconomic resources because the proposed action would not occur. Existing conditions would continue.

5.9 Environmental Justice

5.9.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Existing conditions at Fort A. P. Hill would continue under the proposed action. Construction and operation of the proposed action does not create any advantage or disadvantage for any group or individual, and NSJ site use would not create any adverse human health or environmental effects on children, minorities or low-income populations or communities within or surrounding the installation. The proposed action would be completely within the existing boundaries of Fort A. P. Hill and have no significant impact to any group or individual.

5.9.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would have no disproportionate or adverse impacts on minority and low-income populations. Existing conditions would continue.

5.10 Infrastructure and Utilities

5.10.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Most of the infrastructure to support the 2010 Jamboree already exists at Fort A. P. Hill. No roadway improvement is planned. Asphalt pads currently exist on the NSJ site and have been used in the past to provide flooring for headquarters, trading posts, and other tents. New asphalt pads would be poured in Subcamp 21. Some asphalt pads would be enlarged to accommodate larger tents and some would simply be refurbished with a new layer of asphalt to cover and seal cracks. Approximately 200 tons of asphalt would be installed to support the 2010 Jamboree. Minimal site grading is planned to level areas prior to new pad installation.

Water and sewer hook-ups to support the new Subcamp 21 headquarters tent and kitchen tent would be installed by tying into existing water lines which currently serve Subcamps 14 and 20. Power and communications lines would also be extended from pre-existing lines into the new Subcamp 21 area. Restroom hubs, and the two above ground temporary swimming pools, would be placed in areas where water and sewer hook-ups can be tied into existing lines. Electricity would be run to the restroom trailers and to the pools.

Electrical lines and poles located inside REC easements would be removed and power would be rerouted using power panels, as necessary. These poles have supported the NSJ in the past and many are no longer needed. No tree clearing, grubbing or trenching is planned for extending water, sewer or power lines. Above ground lines are proposed for water and sewer hook-ups and extension cords would be used to supply power to tents, trailers, restrooms and other support structures. The proposed action would have no significant impact on infrastructure and utilities on the NSJ site.

5.10.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative there would be no utilities upgrade on the NSJ site, and existing conditions would continue.

5.11 Hazardous Materials/Wastes

5.11.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Small amounts of hazardous materials may be needed for the proposed upgrades. These hazardous materials, such as paints for marking, would be stored in their original containers and handled in accordance with label directions. Contractors hired to perform work would be responsible for hazardous materials needed to complete their task. The BSA does not anticipate generating any hazardous waste during upgrade activities. The Environmental Division of Fort A. P. Hill would provide information and guidance concerning hazardous materials and wastes. Fort A. P. Hill would provide disposal for all wastes through existing contracts, if necessary.

Fort A. P. Hill also has a program for recycling and pollution prevention and a fully implemented Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program. The LEED rating system recognizes building sustainability and promotes healthier work and living environments. The program emphasizes modifying construction materials and techniques and promotes the use of recycled materials to reduce the human carbon footprint on the earth. The BSA would consider the use of recycled materials in the contracting process. The proposed action would have no significant impact due to hazardous materials or hazardous wastes.

5.11.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative there would be no hazardous materials and wastes on the proposed Jamboree site, and existing conditions would continue.

5.12 Best Management Practices

Air emissions and noise generated during minimal site grading and asphalt pouring would be short term, temporary and localized. Air emissions from vehicle operations would be controlled through the use of designated site entrances and limiting speed limits.

Vegetation removal, excavation and grading would be minimal and restricted only to the extent necessary to level sites for pool and asphalt pad placement and beach enhancement.

All personnel and equipment would remain outside of the protective buffer area surrounding the bald eagle nest west of Fish Hook Lake.

A cultural resources survey may be necessary in areas proposed for land disturbing activities in the area of the new Subcamp 21. The survey results would be submitted for VASHPO review and concurrence prior to work occurring on the site.

5.13 Secondary and Cumulative Effects

A cumulative effect is defined as an effect on the environment that results from the incremental effect of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes these actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions, taking place locally or regionally over a period of time.

The proposed action would be conducted on pre-existing training areas within an active Army training installation. Future proposed activities at Fort A. P. Hill include actual operation of the 2010 NSJ, construction of a training complex, a demolition range, indoor firing range and 800-meter range for use by the Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG). The training complex would be located in Longstreet Camp. Other future activities include establishment of a maneuver corridor in the training lands 12B, 13B and 18C. Re-location of Fort Lee training activities to Fort A. P. Hill are expected to occur within the next 24 months. At this time, there are no plans to change the current use of the property contained within Fort A. P. Hill. All proposed activities are within the current mission of Fort A. P. Hill. The Preferred Alternative is not anticipated to have any significant secondary or cumulative effects on Fort A. P. Hill or the surrounding area of Caroline County.

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SECTION 6.0

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Proposed site and utility upgrade activities at Fort A. P. Hill would not result in significant environmental or socioeconomic impacts. Guidance and oversight provided by Fort A. P. Hill would ensure activities are in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, Executive Orders, Presidential Memoranda and Army guidelines. Best management practices implemented prior to and during upgrade activities would minimize impact to environmental resources. Air emissions and noise would be short term, temporary and localized and controlled with operational procedures. Local socioeconomics may be enhanced by hiring local contractors and laborers to perform the work. Minimal grading tree removal and grubbing is planned so land disturbance would be minimal. Wetlands are not present in the proposed upgrade areas. Threatened and endangered species would be avoided and protected. Cultural resources would be avoided to prevent adverse effect.

As a result of the analyses performed by this EA, it has been determined that the known and potential impacts of the Preferred Alternative (proposed action) on the physical and socioeconomic environment would not be significant. Based on the findings and conclusions in this EA, issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be appropriate and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would not be required.

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SECTION 7.0

7.0 REFERENCES

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SECTION 8.0

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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SECTION 9.0

9.0 AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

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38 Rappahannock Tribe Cultural Center
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APPENDIX A
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APH	A. P. Hill
AR	Army Regulation
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Boy Scouts of America
CBLAB	Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ED	Environmental Division
ENMP	Environmental Noise Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
E&S	Erosion and Sediment
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MDW	Military District Washington
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSJ	National Scout Jamboree
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NZ	Noise Zone
PCRJ	Peumansend Creek Regional Jail
ROI	Region of Influence
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VPDES	Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System
VSMP	Virginia Stormwater Management Program
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

APPENDIX B
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

Agency comments to be inserted after receipt.

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC NOTICES/PUBLIC COMMENTS

- 1 Public comments to be inserted after receipt.

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APPENDIX D
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

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1 Response to comments to be inserted in final EA.

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APPENDIX E
COASTAL RESOURCES CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

**Determination of Consistency with
Virginia's Coastal Resources Management Program
Maneuver Corridor Delta, Echo, Foxtrot**

Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, this is a Federal Consistency Determination for the Boy Scouts of America's (BSA) proposed site and utility upgrade activities in support of the 2010 National Scout Jamboree (NSJ). Because of a federal lease of land on Fort A. P. Hill, the BSA is required to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia's coastal resources or coastal uses with the Virginia Coastal Resources Management Program (VCRMP).

This document represents an analysis of proposed activities in light of established VCRMP Enforceable Programs. Furthermore, submission of this consistency determination reflects the commitment of the BSA to comply with those Enforceable Programs. The proposed actions will be operated in a manner, which is consistent with the VCRMP. BSA has determined that the operation of the NSJ would not affect the land and water uses or natural resources of the commonwealth of Virginia's coastal zone.

1. Description of Proposed Action

The proposed action covered in this EA deals with site and utility upgrades on the existing BSA Jamboree site. The BSA proposes to reconfigure Subcamps 14 and 20 to add Subcamp 21 to the same vicinity of Heth Area. Water and sewer would be extended to Subcamp 21 along existing lines using above ground water lines.

The BSA is proposing to create a series of restroom hubs in centrally located areas of the NSJ site in order to decrease the need for chemical toilets. Temporary restroom trailers would be installed over pre-existing water and sewer lines and would also contain a drinking water point and a shade tent for the participants.

Rappahannock Electrical Cooperative has requested that unnecessary or temporary power poles be removed from easement areas within the NSJ site. To comply with this request, the BSA proposes to remove or re-route 176 above ground power poles.

Approximately 200 tons of asphalt would be placed on the NSJ site to refurbish or extend existing asphalt pads and to construct new pads in the vicinity of Trading Post B and where they may be necessary to create restroom hubs or watering points for the boys.

The BSA is proposing to install two additional swimming pools for use by the Scouts along Bullock Road not far from where the existing pools are located. The pools would be above ground temporary structures, located side by side, installed just prior to the NSJ and then dismantled once the Scouts leave the site.

Approximately 300 tons of clean, white sand would be added to the ten existing beaches around Travis Lake for beach enhancement. Fallen trees and other debris would be removed. The sites may be graded before or after sand placement to form a desirable recreation area.

2. Assessment of Probable Effects

The planning and design phase of the proposed action would have no coastal zone effects to relevant VCRMP elements. All applicable permits required for the proposed action would be obtained and complied with throughout duration of activities. A review of the permits and/or approvals required under the enforceable regulatory program has been conducted. BSA and Fort A.P. Hill environmental staff evaluated the proposed action based on the foreseeable effect on the following enforceable policies:

Fisheries - The proposed action has no foreseeable impacts on finfish or shellfish resources and would not affect the promotion of commercial or recreational fisheries at the project site area. The NSJ site is bisected by several small intermittent and perennial streams most of which flow into a water body on the site. Turkey Track Creek flows along the southern boundary of the site. Travis Lake, Engineer Pond and Bullocks Pond are located in the northeastern and central parts of the NSJ site. Fish Hook Lake is located in the southwestern part of the site. The project implements best management practices (BMPs) and erosion and sediment control practices recommended by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR) and Fort A.P. Hill's Environmental Division.

Subaqueous Lands Management – The project has no foreseeable impact on subaqueous resources. The NSJ site is located on existing training lands and has been used for the Jamboree seven times since 1981. The project implements BMPs recommended by the VDCR and Fort A.P. Hill's Environmental Division.

Wetlands Management – According to the NWI map, the majority of the NSJ site is non-wetland. None of the proposed activities are planned for areas identified as a wetland. While all currently proposed NSJ activities would occur outside of wetlands areas, any change in NSJ activities would be reviewed by the Environmental Division of Fort A. P. Hill and a wetlands delineation would be conducted, if necessary.

Dunes Management – The proposed action has no foreseeable impact on coastal primary sand dunes. The project would not destroy or alter coastal primary sand dunes.

Non-Point Source Pollution Control – Any land disturbance greater than 2500 square feet would require an Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Control Plan. This plan would be developed in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations handbook. Erosion and sediment controls would be implemented in accordance with the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP), Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management guidelines, and the VSMP General Permit for Storm Water discharges associated with land disturbing activities. With implementation of the E&S Plan, the project would not cause non-point source pollution.

Point Source Pollution Control – The proposed action includes hook-ups tying into existing water and sewer lines on site. The proposed action would not generate any new point source discharges.

Shoreline Sanitation – The proposed action would have no negative impact on shoreline sanitation. Proposed activities would actually enhance the Travis Lake shoreline.

Air Pollution Control – The proposed action would be located in an attainment area for air pollutants. A minimal amount of fugitive dust and vehicle emissions may occur during the activities. Fugitive dust would be kept to a minimum by applying water to roadways to suppress dust, and limiting number of vehicles and vehicle speed on site. The proposed action would have negligible impact on air quality. The proposed action would be subject to regulation 9 VAC 5-50-80/ 90, *Visible and Fugitive Dust Emissions*, by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Coastal Lands Management – The proposed action would have no impact on any coastal lands.

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas –The proposed action would not have any impact on property designated Resource Protection Areas (RPA) as defined by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, Virginia Code 10.1-2100 *et seq.* and its implementing Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations, 9 VAC 10-20-10 *et seq.*

3. Summary of Findings

Based on the above analysis and as elaborated in the Draft Environmental Assessment, the BSA and Fort A.P. Hill find the proposed action fully consistent, or consistent to the maximum extent practicable, with the federally approved enforceable provisions of VCRMP, pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended and in accordance with 15 CFR Part 930.30(c).

By certification that the proposed action is consistent with VCRMP Enforceable Programs, the Commonwealth of Virginia will be notified that it has 60 days from receipt of this letter, in which to concur with or object to this Consistency Determination. However, pursuant to 15 CFR Part 903.63(b), if the Commonwealth of Virginia has not issued a decision by the 60th day from receipt of this determination, it shall notify the BSA and Fort A. P. Hill of the status of the matter and the basis for further delay. The State's concurrence, objection, or notification of review status shall be sent to:

Mr. Luther Tankersley
Engineer Service Team Leader
Boy Scouts of America
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75015